

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROUND-UP
(June to October 2012)

East Sussex

Barcombe Roman Villa, (NGR TQ 417 142): Excavations of the bath-house finished in the summer. A new trench, known imaginatively as 'North Trench', was excavated over an anomaly shown by David Staveley's 2011 magnetometer survey of Church Field. It exposed a series of ditches and pits that produced very little but included a few sherds of Mid Saxon pottery (Luke Barber *pers.comm.*) (D. Rudling/CCE, C. Butler, D. Millum).

Beddingham Place: Watching brief and building recording – Late Post Medieval material (CBAS).

Bexhill, 4 Church Street: Ongoing watching brief during building work (CBAS).

***Bishopstone Tidemills**: The 2012 season is drawing to a close. This has seen the completion of work on Meadow cottages and the start of work on the main core of the village. An industrial/storage building of a number of phases has been revealed in its entirety as well as the western end of one of the main terraces of cottages and the north-western corner of another terrace. There is going to have to be a close study of the phasing of these buildings in 2013. Fieldwork should resume in May 2013 (SAS).

Boreham Street, High View, (NGR TQ 66840 11210): A watching brief was maintained during the conversion of a 19th century farm building/ slaughterhouse into a holiday cottage. The 1st stage comprised a buildings survey determining the structure was constructed in three phases beginning in the first half of the 19th century.

The 2nd stage involved underpinning/ groundworks that revealed fairly shallow brick footings to the first structure and almost non-existent footings for the second and third. An external brick yard was revealed below topsoil to the south of the building and a midden of undetermined size to the south-east. The artefacts recovered during the project included a large number of ceramic and glass vessels from a single context and 19th/ 20th century bricks and pottery from other features on site. (CG Archaeology).

***Brede High Woods (Woodland Trust)**: Small scale excavations carried out at Brede High Farm in the summer revealed the remains of the farmhouse and some of the farm buildings, including pig stys and an oast house, although all much denuded by their demolition in the 1930's. No evidence for occupation earlier than the 17th/18th century was found.

Austford cart lodge was cleared out and consolidated after vandalism, and excavations last week revealed the plan of Austford House. Further work on the formal gardens and immediate landscape is planned during the winter. If you would like to volunteer for this project, no experience is required, please see <http://www.cbasLtd.co.uk/communityarchaeology.html> for further details and an application form (CBAS).

Brighton, 47 Roedean Crescent: Landscaping of rear garden and new buildings was subjected to archaeological monitoring but no archaeological finds or features were recovered (TVAS).

Brighton, 14A Church Place: A watching brief demonstrated that the site had been largely landscaped by previous development (CBAS).

Brighton, 50 Roedean Crescent: An evaluation and watching brief showed the site to have been heavily truncated and landscaped during past development (CBAS).

Brighton, The Royal Pavilion: A watching brief revealed a 20 metre length of the top of the tunnel that runs from the Royal Pavilion to the Brighton Museum. It was a very shallow trench revealing the brick constructed outer surface, with some hint of water problems with slates covering a number of areas. The surface was covered by numerous utility cables and piping. A small sondage on the north side of the tunnel revealed that the original trench was back filled with grit, sand and broken pieces of unknapped flint. No finds were recovered (BHAS).

Brighton, Beacon Hill (TQ 361 029): A resistivity survey is planned on Beacon Hill from October 30th onwards. The hill is the location for two Neolithic long barrows and may retain vestiges of a prehistoric landscape. Previous small scale surveys have produced an interesting number of anomalies (BHAS).

Burwash, Pilbeams: A watching brief found no archaeological features or artefacts (CBAS).

Burwash, Linden Cottage, High Street, (NGR 567610 124760) (LCB12. Oasis Id: 131708): An archaeological watching brief was maintained during mechanical and manual excavation of footing trenches for a new extension to the rear of Linden Cottage, a Grade II listed building. No significant archaeological deposits or features were recorded. A small assemblage of post-medieval material was recovered from the overburden (ASE).

Cross-In-Hand, Duddlesland Farm: Monitoring of an underground electricity cable found no features and only post-medieval artefacts (CBAS).

Cuckmere Haven, Napoleonic Barracks: A geophysical survey is planned for this site (ESCC).

Ditchling , Ladylane, Lodge Hill Lane: An evaluation found no archaeological finds or features (TVAS).

Ditchling, Little Crank, Ditchling Common: A standing building survey was undertaken (CBAS).

Ditchling, Dymocks: A watching brief found nothing of significance (CBAS).

Eastbourne , 40 Dallington Road - Watching Brief – Nothing found (CBAS).

Eastbourne , Wish Tower Café: A watching brief during demolition and other works found made ground but no evidence for the WW2 Emergency Coastal Battery (CBAS).

Eastbourne, Edgmond Chapel: Building recording and evaluation excavation. Excavation revealed important archaeological remains comprising a number of walls, a probable in-filled well and a cellar. Walls appear to be post-medieval and relate to buildings shown on maps, but the well and cellar are possibly either medieval or early post-medieval in date (CBAS).

Eastbourne, Ambassador Hotel: A standing building survey has been undertaken (CBAS).

Eastbourne, ‘Pococks’: There has been a 4 week community excavation of a building once known as ‘Pococks’ in the Rodmell area of Eastbourne. Initial results show that there has been a significant building on the site since at least the C13th and that there is residual evidence of

earlier occupation of the site. Despite being buried beneath 3m of overburden in the 1960's the substantial remains of a chalk cellar and stone wall footings remained intact (Eastbourne Museum).

***Exceat Deserted Medieval Village:** A geophysical and topographic survey to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the excavation of the chapel is planned in conjunction with the Cuckmere Archaeology Group and hopefully locals / schools (ESCC).

Falmer , Old School House: A possible 14th- century pit was observed in the footing trench for a new extension (TVAS).

Folkington to Friston SE Water pipeline. (TQ 0653 to TV 5498): A 20 metre wide corridor strip map and sample along a 4 km easement identified two major sites. Just south of Folkington in the area of *Broughton* a settlement first recorded in the Domesday Book, the rear tenement plots of a medieval settlement containing ancillary structures and pits was recorded. Finds of Bronze Age and Iron Age material indicates settlement from these periods close by. At the Friston end of the scheme a large Iron Age / Romano-British farm complex was recorded. [Please note Grid references kept vague as these sites are currently vulnerable and we are hoping to protect them through scheduling.] (Kent Archaeological Projects).

Hartfield, Great Cansiron Farm: A magnetometry survey of Scheduled ironworking site and adjacent fields has been undertaken – report being prepared (CBAS).

Hastings, St Clements Church. (NGR TQ 82440 09630): A watching brief has been undertaken during groundworks to re-order the internal layout of this 14th century church building and excavation of associated service trenches. Intrusive disturbance within the church's west end revealed a large number of graves of brick and/ or stone construction at varying depths beneath the Victorian floor level. A large number of disarticulated human bones i.e. from graves disturbed during the Victorian 'Restoration' were also revealed.

Service trenches within the graveyard and outside the current boundary wall (constructed around 1900), revealed evidence of graves extending into the road (i.e. beneath the wall foundation) thus confirming the extent of the graveyard, prior to 1900 as being further west (CG Archaeology).

Hastings, Fishponds Barn: A watching brief and building recording of Barn conversion (CBAS).

Hove, 45 Elizabeth Avenue: A watching brief located no features but several pieces of fire-cracked flint (BHAS).

Hove, Glebe Villas Playing Fields, Chelston Avenue, (NGR: TQ 526606 105364) (HIG 12. Oasis Id: archaeol6-129355): A watching brief was undertaken between the 21st and 22nd June 2012. The excavation of a c. 38 m² area of the footprint of the new pavilion was monitored. The excavations revealed a sequence of made ground and topsoil overlying the natural brickearth. No archaeological deposits, finds or features were uncovered (ASE).

Iford, Norton House: A watching brief during swimming pool construction. The only archaeological features recorded were a 19th- century garden footpath to the early 19th- century Listed Building and a soak-a-way of probable contemporary date (CBAS).

Lewes, 224 High Street : Building recording, evaluation and watching brief adjacent to the river Ouse. The building appears to be early 18th century. No pre-18th century archaeological features were encountered in the evaluation or watching brief, with only 18th- and 19th- century deposits being present to the limit of excavation at 1.2m. The borehole was monitored during excavation with made ground being present to approximately 4.4m when alluvium was encountered. Loose Lewes Nodular chalk was encountered at 13m with a solid chalk base at 14m (CBAS).

Lewes, 18 Fisher Street: A watching brief produced a small assemblage of 19th- and 20th- century material but no archaeological features or material prior to this date was noted (CBAS).

Lewes, 13 Mount Pleasant: A watching brief during ground-works located later post-medieval deposits dating from the mid-18th to the late 19th century. These were found to seal the probable medieval ditch of Brack Mount. A small assemblage of medieval pottery, dated c.1175 to 1275AD, was recovered from the top of the fill of this ditch (CBAS).

Lewes, 53 Cliffe High Street: A watching brief recovered a small assemblage of 17th-, 18th- and 19th- century material. No archaeological features or material prior to this date were noted (CBAS).

Lewes, The Swifts, 6 Market Lane: A watching brief noted part of a possible post-medieval culvert but no other features in advance of a new extension and associated drainage. Late medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil (TVAS).

Mayfield, Greenway: A watching brief recovered a little late post-medieval material (CBAS).

Moulescombe, Manor House : A watching brief was undertaken during path construction but nothing of archaeological interest was found (CBAS).

Mountfield, Woodland Cottage: A watching brief located nothing of significance, though a few post-medieval artefacts were recovered (CBAS).

Mountfield, British Gypsum: A woodland survey recorded 160 sites. The earliest surviving archaeological evidence comes from earthworks and enclosures, of possible medieval date, in Castle Wood. Other earthworks include an interesting example of a lone pillow mound and some larger earthworks which may be associated with the construction of the Mountfield Railway tunnel. There is a significant amount of industrial archaeology surviving from the earlier mining operations, which range from open mine shafts, quarries, miner's roads, leats, water management features to brick buildings associated with quarrying operations. There are extensive areas of surface quarrying in the form of mine pits, in varying shapes and sizes (CBAS).

Netherfield, Yew Tree Cottage: A watching brief was undertaken after remains of earlier stone foundations were discovered during the construction of an extension. They probably relate to an earlier post-medieval building on same footprint (CBAS).

North Chailey, Old House, Chailey Heritage School, Haywards Heath Road, (NGR 538480 121070) (OLD 11. Oasis Id: 132078). An archaeological watching brief and historic building recording was undertaken. Only a small proportion of the groundworks undertaken at the site were archaeologically monitored. No significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were revealed. The building recording resulted in small-scale additions to an existing drawn record. (ASE).

Ore, Old St Helen's Church: A community excavation of the interior of the church and watching brief during works on walls and in the grounds. This proved to be a very successful excavation, uncovering a number of brick built tombs, probably 18th- to early 19th- century in date. The stratigraphy was very confused, but the excavation in conjunction with David Martin survey of the standing structure has produced a definitive history of the remains. Finds include some medieval pottery, decorated medieval floor tiles and a coin of Harold I (CBAS).

Peacehaven Piddinghoe Sports Park: A possible LBA/EIA cremation was found during an evaluation in the north-west part of the site. Probable colluvium was found in the north-east part of site (TVAS).

Peacehaven, 85 Lincoln Avenue: A watching brief revealed n finds of features (BHAS).

Piddinghoe, Rose Cottage: A watching brief revealed no archaeological finds or features during the digging of footings for a new extension (TVAS).

Plumpton Sandschool: A strip and map exercise revealed no archaeological features, deposits or finds of note. An earlier equestrian arena was exposed beneath the topsoil. The building debris used in its construction is likely to have concealed an 18th- century pond in the east end of the site, which may have been backfilled with the same material (CBAS).

Ringmer/Laughton, (NGR TQ472123 to TQ482115): A series of geophysical surveys revealed the course of the Roman road between Barcombe and Arlington crossing the Weald (DavidStaveley/RingmerHSG).

Robertsbridge, 1 Post Office Terrace, Church Lane, (NGR: TQ 7487 2421) (RPO12. Oasis Id: archaeo16-134392: No archaeological remains were recorded during a watching brief, however, it should be noted that throughout most of the trench, natural deposits were not reached, and the potential that archaeology exists beneath the new extension cannot therefore be ruled out. A buried soil horizon was recorded; however, this did not contain any visible dating evidence and so remains undated. A brick-built cistern or soakaway was cut through made ground deposits of 19th- century date and is therefore more recent than this and is most probably Victorian. The soakaway is preserved *in situ*. There was no evidence of Saxon or medieval occupation in the location of the proposed development, either associated with the abbey and its outlying buildings or for a more domestic purpose (ASE).

Robertsbridge, Summertree Stud, Redlands Lane, (NGR 575440 123740), (SSR12 Oasis Id: 133086): An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for an extension. The site lies within the former outer ward of Robertsbridge Abbey, the only Cistercian foundation in Sussex. The remains of a feature interpreted as a probable malt drying kiln were recorded during the watching brief. Although no firm dating evidence was obtained, documentary sources suggest that a kiln of this type was in operation at the site in the 1560s (ASE).

Rotherfield, 5 Brecon Cottages: A watching brief located a 19th- century pit during the digging of foundations for a new extension and replacement porch (TVAS).

Rotherfield, The Sheiling: No archaeological features were encountered during a watching brief although a small assemblage of late 19th- to mid 20th- century material was recovered from the interface between the topsoil/subsoil deposits along with three sherds of mid 13th- to mid 14th- century medieval pottery (CBAS).

Rye 38 Church Square, (NGR 59214 12024), (CSR 12. Oasis Id: 129613): An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to the rear of the building. Only masonry and deposits of relatively recent origin were encountered, including a brick out-house and the foundations of the standing 'garden room' of the property. Although some finds of later medieval and earlier post-medieval date were recovered, these are thought to be residual (ASE).

St Leonards, Queensway, (NGR TQ 787 125): Geophysics revealed an east-west trackway with a possible small settlement attached (David Staveley/CBAS).

Seaford Primary School, Wilkinson Way, (NGR: 548437, 099564), (SWS12. Oasis Id: archaeol6-131139):

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the installation of two new mobile classrooms. No archaeological features or finds were identified during the watching brief. The absence of archaeological features or finds may well have been a result of the location which was on a playing field terraced into the hillside. The ground level at the northern end of a playing field where the mobile classrooms were being located had been reduced by at least 0.75m. This would more than likely have removed any potential archaeological deposits (ASE).

Seaford, 13 Corsica Road: A watching brief located a possible field boundary, denoted by a linear flint filled feature. An undated, though almost certainly Romano-British, lynchet was found at 2 The Close, very close to the current site. Residual Medieval pottery also found (CBAS).

Sedlescombe, Oaklands Park. (NGR TQ785176): Geophysics revealed the layout of the Roman iron-working site, as well as part of the trackway leading south to Beauport Park (David Staveley/IHRG).

South Chailey, Yokehurst Farm, (NGR TQ 38317 16921), (CYF11. Oasis Id: archaeol6-130483): An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for the construction of a new stable. The work was undertaken on the 12th July 2012. Two trenches were excavated across the footprint of the proposed building, each measuring 38m in length and 1m in width. The excavations revealed a sequence of topsoil and/or hardcore overlying natural Weald Clay. No archaeological deposits, finds or features were uncovered (ASE).

Sheffield Park, Realignment of the River Ouse, (NGR Centred TQ 39913 2425), (SHF12. Oasis Id: archaeol6-123635): A watching brief on groundworks was undertaken between 29th August and 17th September 2012. The groundwork included a topsoil strip along the proposed course of the realigned channel, seven trial pit excavations along the new channel route, bulk excavation for the main channel cut, a shallow topsoil strip to the east for the re-deposition of soil from the channel, localised service trench excavations and a low-flow channel in the base of the meander. The watching brief has informed a little on the former meander course possibly revealing the original river bed and infilling processes when it became redundant. No

archaeological cut features or artefacts were encountered during the monitoring process. Natural Tunbridge Wells geology was observed in the east of the site at a depth of 650mm below ground level and sealed beneath subsoil and topsoil overburden and beneath the alluvial deposits in the west (east of the existing channel) c.2.5m below ground level. This archaeological watching brief was effective in creating a record for the areas which were impacted by the scheme, in improving understanding of the stratigraphic sequence of the site, including the former river meander and in assessing the potential for archaeological survival across the site (ASE).

Spithurst, Bradness Farmhouse: A watching brief recovered a small assemblage of post-medieval artefacts (CBAS).

Stanmer, Rocky Clump (TQ 328101): Several ditches have been uncovered with copious amounts of pottery including quite a few shards of samian. Bone finds have included the complete skull (with horns) of a cow and the complete pelvis of a horse. Metal finds have only been of nails but with another barbarous radiate coin from one of the ditches. The dig will continue until mid-November or when final recording has been completed (BHAS).

Uckfield, Viewswood House, Coopers Green Buxted, (NGR 548090 122810), (VHB12. Oasis Id: archaeol6-130742): An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the installation of a new low voltage cable. The eastern c. 40m of the cable trench was monitored and a sequence of natural orange Weald Clay with topsoil 0.3m thick was seen throughout the trench. The western portion of the cable trench lay within the area of the new house development which was terraced into the north-south slope before the construction of the house and swimming pool. No archaeological features were seen in the exposed areas of natural deposits (ASE).

Whatlington Church: Initial evaluation work of the chancel and nave was followed by excavation of part of the nave for underfloor heating. A very shallow overburden over natural was encountered, with a few grave cuts and post-medieval features, and possibly a small remnant of an earthen floor. A single medieval pit (or perhaps two intercutting) was also located. The chancel by contrast had very deep deposits, with grave cuts (CBAS).

Winchelsea, The Roundel: An evaluation recovered the remains of a garden wall, or dump of stone, which was situated above two deposits which probably date to the 15th-16th centuries, and possibly represent accumulated rubbish against the rear of town wall (CBAS).

Winchelsea, Land North of Tanyard Lane, (NGR: 590689 117671), (TLW 12. Oasis Id: Pending): The watching brief monitoring is ongoing. Further information to be included in future Sussex Summaries (ASE).

West Sussex

Alfoldean, Roman posting station (NGR TQ 116 330): In May 2012 a deep ploughing by the landowner brought the contents of a pit/ditch to the surface. A small rescue operation prior to further ploughing/planting was undertaken to recover the contents. Finds mainly consisted of pottery sherds, but there was also some glass fragments (including a complete base) and corroded metal objects. HDAG returned in July to further excavate the pit/ditch to see if it was possible to identify function. In the time allowed we were not able to reach a conclusive answer, but the current interpretation, based on the direction in which the soil colour and texture was changing, is that it could be a ditch that may link with the opposite field running under Stane Street.(further

work to be carried out). The pottery recovered from the pit/ditch consisted of large sherds that, in some cases, could be reassembled into their almost complete original form. The pottery type (HDAG's own identification- yet to be officially identified) is believed to consist largely of Arun Valley Ware, but also Rowlands Castle, Alice Holt, Atrebatian Grog Tempered Ware, Samian and Terra Nigra. Pieces of a particularly highly decorated cup with a hunting scene also form part of the assemblage, is possibly Nene Valley or Lower Rhineland in origin. Further test pitting at Alfoldean is taking place as and when conditions allow (HDAG).

Ardingly, Church Lane: Monitoring of electric cable trench excavation, adjoining the churchyard wall of St Peter's church, has found no churchyard-related features or burials (ASE).

Arundel, (CORRECTION), Mill Road, south side: An excavation and watching brief a short distance to the east of the standing remains of the former Arundel Blackfriars – the two curving flint walls referred to in the previous report of 12/6/2012 were after further excavation found to be straight, not curving (WA).

Billingshurst, Land south of Gilmans Industrial Estate, Marringdean Road: Trial trench excavation revealed an undated oven and a spread of 19th-century pottery (ASE).

Bognor Regis, Former Bognor Regis Community College, Lower School site, Pevensy Road: An evaluation was undertaken (ASE reported by WSCC).

Bramber, Car Park (NGR 1892 1070 to 1892 1129), (CPB 12. Oasis Id: pending). A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the installation of a rising main on the River Adur floodplain between the Pumping Station (WPS) to the north of The Street, Steyning (on the west side of the Adur) and an existing junction nearby. The watching brief monitoring is ongoing (ASE).

Broadbridge Heath, Land south of Broadbridge Heath: A watching brief and excavation have located: (i) the remains (approx.. 1 sq m) of a small Mesolithic/ Neolithic flint scatter; (ii) a Middle Bronze Age pit; (iii) Early Iron Age pits and post-holes, including at least one (?) 4-post structure; (iv) a close group of four Middle Iron Age round house eaves-drip gullies, two redefined at least once each by re-digging; (v) part of a Late Iron Age to C1st- AD settlement, bounded on three sides by watercourses and low-lying alluvial marsh, and including a round house eaves drip gully and possible hearth, with associated rubbish pits and drainage ditches and a possible trackway leading towards a nearby tributary of the River Arun; (vi) a C1st- AD Romano-British enclosure with radiating long boundary ditches and a sunken lane; (vii) a medieval enclosure and two rectangular beam-slot structures, one with adjoining cess pit surrounded by post holes, and adjoining field and small enclosures, dating to the 12th century, with a single rectangular structure and small enclosure possibly of High Medieval date; (viii) a further, separate, High Medieval beam-slot building and small yard enclosure, adjacent, near the A264 road to New Bridge; (ix) a separate enclosure with medieval beam-slot structure of the C12th in the centre of the site; (x) numerous field boundaries, some medieval, some 17th century and 19th century, but most undatable except by association with dated features (ASE).

Burgess Hill, land to the north of Maltings Park: In advance of new housing, a number of trenches were excavated, but work had to stop due to the presence of newts on the site. So far a few linear features have been recorded. Currently awaiting pot report to prepare an interim report on the site (TVAS).

Burgess Hill, land east of Notifier, Jane Murray Way: A trial trench evaluation has been conducted (ASE reported by WSCC).

Crawley, Kilwood Vale, Bewbush, (NGR TQ 523245 134630), (KVC12. Oasis Id: archaeol6-132059): An archaeological evaluation was undertaken involving x25 50m trenches excavated to the east of the Browns landfill site. An undated ditch, evidence of two areas of burning and a series of recent postholes were identified in the northern area of the site. A post-medieval ditch probably associated with the Holmbush brick and tile works was identified in the southern area (bog field) (ASE).

Crawley, site of former Sussex House, between Bar Med and Driftway, High St (NGR 526758 136836): Excavations, following trial trenching, have recovered part of a small possible rectilinear beam-slot structure, small clay extraction pits, plot boundaries and other pits containing ironworking slag, all of High Medieval date. Still ongoing (ASE).

Crawley, east side of Gatwick Airport: Archaeological work is currently underway to control pollution and minimise the effects of flooding in the area. The site is of historic importance and geophysical survey and trial-trenching has so far revealed an Iron Age enclosure/field system and Bronze Age burial/funerary related features (Network Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Crawley, Three Bridges, Former Railway Sidings, (NGR TQ 286 363), (FRS 11. Oasis Id: archaeol6-124577): Archaeology South East was commissioned by Network Rail to undertake a geoarchaeological survey by borehole of land under development on former railway sidings at Three Bridges. Two boreholes were undertaken and one revealed the presence of up to a metre of organic alluvium overlying fluvial gravels. The alluvium was truncated and mixed but displayed potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains. The deposit was sub-sampled for pollen analysis. The pollen analysis showed a largely open environment with few trees and shrubs in the local area. Pollen of oak, hazel and possibly birch are from farther distances. There is evidence for grassland, probably pasture but also with cereal cultivation. Cereal pollen is in evidence and may come directly from cultivation or indirectly from crop processing releasing pollen. The depositional habitat was probably a floodplain habitat with grasses sedges and other taxa of such habitats. Alder was growing along the fringe and drier zones of the wetland area.

This work demonstrated that pollen and spores, representative of wider palaeoenvironmental potential, are preserved at the site and thus, there is potential for further analysis which would provide greater stratigraphical and habitat resolution. While it is suggested that the sediment sequence dates to the historic period, some form of dating is required either through artefact or preferably radiocarbon dating will need to confirm this. Unfortunately the degree of truncation and possible resultant contamination of these deposits caused by the construction of railway sidings does not warrant further detailed analysis at this locality. However, active consideration of similar deposits across the site should be deemed a high priority during further stages of site development (ASE).

East Grinstead, Land to the Rear of 240-258 Holtye Road and Adjacent to Ashplats House, (NGR TQ 4079 3917), (HEG 12. Oasis Id: archaeol6-134260). Nine evaluation trenches and a c. 25m x 25m area were investigated. No signs of truncation to the topsoil, subsoil or underlying natural geology were detected in any of the areas investigated. The excavations have revealed elements of a field system of probable Middle or Late Iron Age date (ASE).

Felpham, Felpham Site 6 development and Bognor Northern Relief Road (SU 95347 01466): Boreholes have been excavated through the alluvial silts of the Lidsey Rife and calcareous

lacustrine late glacial deposits. Processing of borehole samples is in progress (L-P Archaeology & Mark Roberts, reported by WSCC)..

Findon, St John the Baptist Church, (NGR: TQ 1163 0845), (SJP11. Oasis Id: Pending): Excavations began on the main extension area on Tuesday 11th September and were monitored through to the required depth which was completed on Friday 14th September. A total of forty-seven contexts including contexts for twelve burials were recorded within the extension area. Natural chalk bedrock [031] was recorded between 0.7m and 1m BGL. This was overlain by mixed cemetery soil [005] and topsoil [030]. Several disarticulated bones were recovered from the cemetery soil and bagged for reburial. All of the skeletal remains recovered during this phase of work were bagged and labeled for reburial; they were kept on site as agreed with the church warden. A stacked burial containing the remains of a husband and wife (Keaster Tugwell, died 1928, Aged 90 years and Amy Tugwell, died 1933, aged 89 years) were also lifted for reburial as they were located within the footprint of the new extension. A possible pillow stone (underlying the skull of skeleton 028) was retained from one grave [027], which may be indicative of an earlier burial. All of the articulated skeletons recorded in this area were adult and there was a mix of male and female individuals. Only two of the twelve burials had above ground grave markers. A small square brick feature [043] was recorded in the southern section. The function of this feature is unclear although it is too small for a tomb and may have been, more likely, a manhole. No earlier phases of the church building were revealed during the groundwork in this area. Groundwork for the service trench through the cemetery and the associated cess tank pit is still to be carried out and will require archaeological monitoring due to the potential for uncovering more graves. Further information to be included in future Sussex Summaries (ASE).

Horsham, Martindale Farm, Southwater, (NGR 51623 12796), (MFS12. Oasis Id: archaeol6-131997): Four 30m trenches were excavated to reveal the underlying natural Weald Clay between 67.75m OD in the northeast of the site and 66.51m OD in the southwest. No archaeological features or finds were observed during the course of the investigation. A series of 19th- to 20th-century land drainage features and a single 20th- century pit were recorded. Field observation indicates that much of the topsoil horizon of the site had been stripped prior to the fieldwork but that the subsoil remained largely intact (ASE).

Horsham, Land at Millfield, Southwater, (NGR 516256 125440), (SOU 11. Oasis Id: Pending): Excavation of a Roman agricultural enclosure, probable cremation burial, and trackway were the first known Roman site of this nature from the Southwater area. Evidence of an ancient watercourse and the remnants of medieval middens were also uncovered indicating that a previously unknown medieval settlement or farmstead is likely to have been very close by (ASE).

Horsham, Land West of Broadbridge Heath: A watching brief (Berkeley site) is ongoing on the site with the most recent phase revealing a series of medieval ditches. Further information to be included in future Sussex Summaries (ASE).

Horsham, Land West of Broadbridge Heath: A watching brief (Countryside site) and strip, map and sample during haul road stripping has just commenced and is already revealing both medieval and prehistoric features. Further information to be included in future Sussex Summaries (ASE).

Horsham, King's Head, Carfax: A watching brief has been undertaken (ASE reported by WSCC).

Horsham, Old Town Hall, Market Square: A watching brief has been undertaken (ASE reported by WSCC).

Hurstpierpoint, Holy Trinity Church, (NGR TQ 27955 16500): An on-going watching brief during the reorganization of the internal layout within the west end of the church building and the excavation of its associated service trenches. Holy Trinity replaced a smaller, medieval church in the 1840s. The west end was constructed on part of the old grave yard, substantiated by a graveyard soil and deeply buried brick vaults revealed beneath the floor of the current building. Outside the west door is evidence of built up ground from the original levels of the old graveyard (CG Archaeology).

Hurstpierpoint, Tower House: A building survey has been undertaken (CBAS).

Langley Green Primary School (nr Crawley): A watching brief located nothing except for a scatter of post-medieval material (CBAS).

Medmerry, Selsey Bill, (NGR: 483469, 095339). (SEL10. Oasis Id: Pending): An archaeological watching brief is continuing at Medmerry, but details of the exciting results so far site can be seen at http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/static/documents/Leisure/Medmerry_archaeology.pdf (ASE).

Pagham, Church Farm: Monitoring of a test pit, dug at the south-eastern corner of the Scheduled area around Beckett's Barn, revealed only the natural brickearth (ASE).

Pyecombe, High Bank: A watching brief revealed no features, but some possible Iron Age pottery (CBAS).

Pyecombe, Fairlight: An ongoing watching brief (CBAS).

Pulborough, Chichester University campus, Brinsbury, A29: A trial trench evaluation has been undertaken (Development Archaeology Services reported by WSCC).

Pulborough, 'Oddstones', Stane Street, (NGR 505340 119783), (ODD 11. Oasis Id: 130987): An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks at 'The Ridings' development (formerly 'Oddstones'). Four features were recorded. The finds appear to suggest that further elements of the field system perpendicular to Stane Street previously identified in the evaluation as possibly prehistoric in origins may actually be of a medieval date (11th-13th century). The watching brief did yield some further prehistoric material; one unstratified and two worked flints from feature [108] (only seen in section). When taken with the results from the evaluation it does appear that some Neolithic/Bronze Age and possibly Middle to Late Iron Age activity occurred on the site, although interpreting exactly what this was is hard to define from the available results. No other significant remains were recorded at the site (ASE).

Rusper, Rusper Nunnery, Horsham Rd: A watching brief is under way (ASE).

Slaugham, A23 Handcross-Warninglid road improvements: A watching brief has been undertaken but no significant finds (ASE).

Slindon – Former Slindon Forge, School Hill: Historic building recording and a watching brief, prior to and during conversion works of the mid 19th-century forge have recorded former anvil

sites and the foundations of a former chimney. It has been suggested that the Forge may originally have been a single-storey bothy, later converted into a forge (ASE).

Storrington, St Joseph's Orchard, Church Street: Excavation, following trial trenching, has exposed medieval pits and enclosure ditches, part of a former alignment of Church Street, and 18th-century or earlier building foundations. Work ongoing (WA).

Storrington, Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane, (SWL 12. Oasis Id: Pending): Archaeological monitoring of groundworks in the footprint of the proposed new building and within the existing outbuildings is now complete. Soil stripping of the footprint of the proposed new building resulted in the identification and recording of some 11 small pits and postholes of 19th/early 20th-century date, scattered across much of the monitored area. In addition, two 1m² test pits were excavated through the brick and cobble floors within the existing outbuildings, to the level of the underlying natural. In essence, the sequence recorded comprised natural geology, overlain by subsoil and topsoil, overlain by the floors and their associated makeup; no earlier floors or other archaeological features or finds were observed. Following this, the floors were removed and the area within the existing outbuildings reduced to a level of c. 45.10m OD (c. 400mm below pre-existing floor levels) (ASE).

Upper Beeding, Land adj. Malthouse Cottage: A watching brief located post-medieval finds but no features (CBAS).

Upper Beeding, Church Lane, (NGR 519331 110807 to 518850 110660), (CLB 12. Oasis Id: 130499): An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during groundworks associated with the installation of a new raising main between Church Lane Water Pumping Station, Upper Beeding and an existing main at Bramber. The majority of the groundworks were not archaeologically monitored, and no significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered (ASE).

Woodmancote, Swains Farmhouse: A buildings survey has been undertaken (CBAS).

Worth, Worth Farm, Turner's Hill Road, (NGR 530300 135800), (WFU 12. Oasis Id: Pending): An archaeological watching brief was undertaken between the 16th of February and the 25th July 2012. Although several alluvial deposits were identified, associated with the river, there was very little archaeology. Of the few features found, several were post-medieval in date (ASE).

Worthing, St Mary's Broadwater parish church: Trial excavation revealed surviving wall foundations of three chapels on the east side of the north transept (West Sussex Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Worthing, Land east of The Warren, Hill Barn Lane. Trial trench excavation (reported by WSCC).

Worthing, land r/o 71 Chesswood Road: A trial trench excavation close to the site of a previously reported Roman cremation cemetery revealed only modern features (West Sussex Archaeology reported by WSCC).